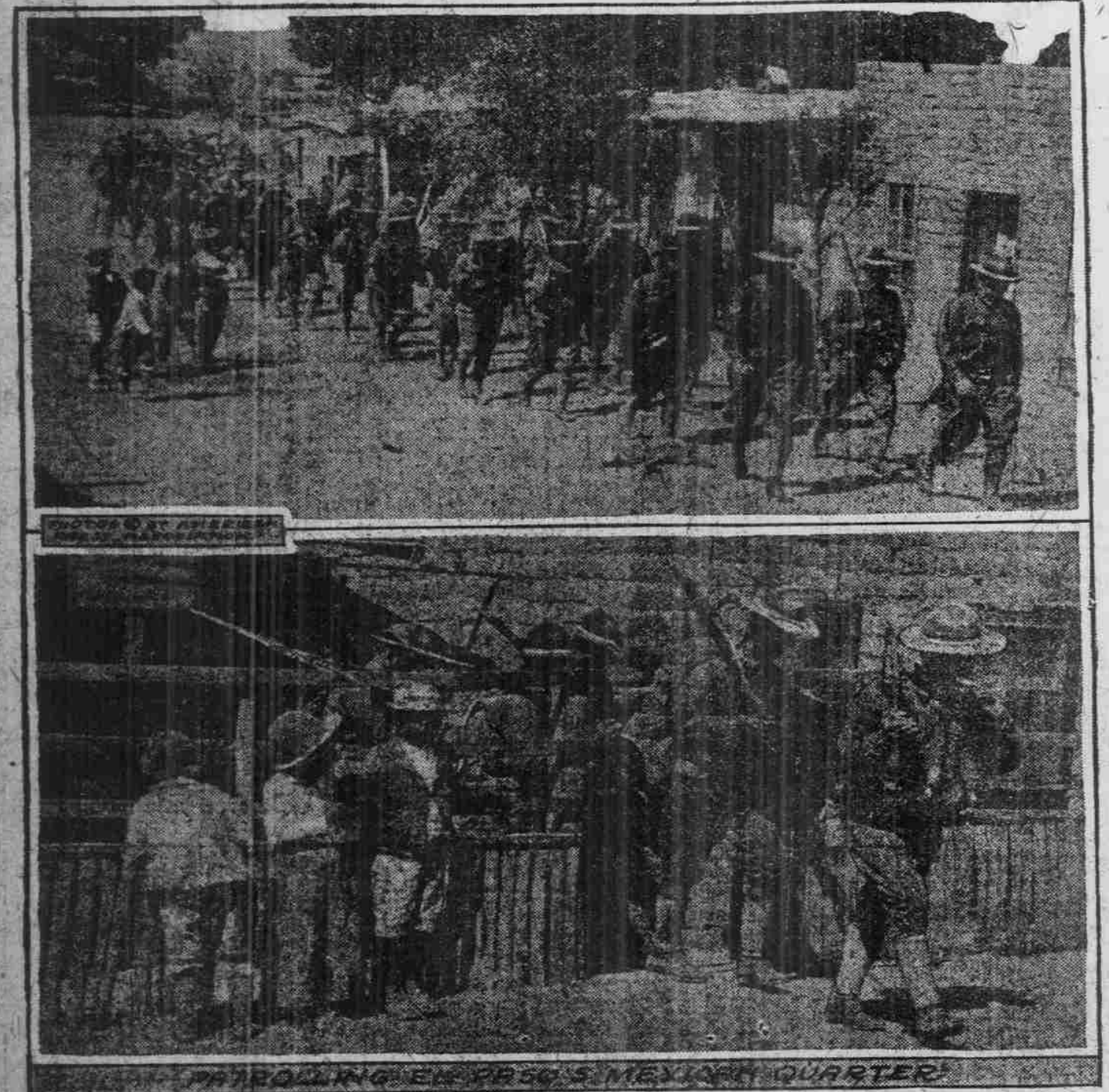


ARMY TAKES NO CHANCES OF POSSIBLE TROUBLE WITH EL PASO MEXICANS



The military authorities at El Paso, Tex., are taking no chances with a possible anti-American outbreak among the large Mexican population of the Texas city. As a measure of precaution the Mexican district is inspected and patrolled regularly. Some of the Mexicans on the American side of the Rio Grande are not at all pleased with the presence of large American forces in their home land, and they have expressed their dissatisfaction. The pictures show a patrol of the Mexican quarter of El Paso by Company E of the Twentieth infantry, Captain De Witt W. Chamberlin commanding.

HOW TO PROTECT ROSE BUSHES FROM THE APHIS

Washington, May 18.—When new growth starts on the rose bushes in the spring and throughout the summer and fall, the young growth and the flower buds and stems of rose bushes are often covered with a small green or pinkish plant-louse, known as the rose aphis, which sucks the sap from the tender portion of the plant and causes an unhealthy curled condition of the foliage and disappointment in the number and quality of the flowers produced.

The rose aphis passes the winter in the egg stage on the stems and dormant buds of the rose bushes, according to A. D. Hopkins, Forest Entomologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The insects hatching from these eggs reach maturity in about 15 to 20 days, all being wingless. They are pear-shaped and either bright green or pinkish in color. At this stage they begin to produce living young, each individual in course of about 20 days producing 50 to 100 young, which, on maturity are either winged or wingless and in turn either green or pinkish. Thus the tender growth soon becomes crowded with various sizes, colors and shapes of aphids, and to insure their progeny with an adequate food supply, the wingless mothers migrate to less crowded growth and the winged ones fly to other rose bushes, each starting a colony for herself. In favorable weather conditions, especially in a humid atmosphere, many generations may thus follow one another covering every bit of green vegetation on the bush with their bodies, their cast skins, honeydew, and the resulting sooty fungus. It can easily be seen that, had every aphid produced in the course of a season lived its full life, the progeny of a single overwintering egg would run into millions.

The presence of ants on the rose bushes is an indication that the aphids are present, because the ants collect the honey dew from the aphides and, to a certain extent, protect the aphides from their insect enemies.

Natural Control.
As above indicated, the rose aphid thrives best in cloudy, humid, warm atmosphere, hence with the appearance of a hot and dry spell they often disappear as suddenly as they appeared.

Aside from a variety of causes, like driving rains, winds, etc., which decimate its numbers considerably, the rose aphid is attacked by other insects which either devour them or develop from eggs deposited in their bodies. Ladybirds, lacewing flies, and the larvae of two-winged flies called syrphus flies are among the former and a number of species of tiny wasp-like insects represent the internal parasites. Sometimes these natural agencies of control are sufficient to keep the aphids so reduced in numbers that they do little or no harm. Notwithstanding the effectiveness of natural checks, however, their intermittent character unfortunately renders their help often too late to save the flower crop. It is always advisable, therefore, to watch rose bushes for aphides and to apply remedies as soon as they are discovered.

Remedies.
Fortunately the rose aphid readily succumbs to artificial methods of control and, with the different styles of spray pumps on the market, there is no excuse for allowing roses to suffer from these insects.

The simplest, most commonly used, and often quite effective remedy is to turn a fine but forceful stream of water on them by means of the garden hose. Applied often enough this gives satisfactory results.

Solutions of fish-oil or cheaper grades of soap are often useful as a prompt remedy. The soap is used at the rate of 1 pound to 4 gallons of

water. To make the solution, shave the soap into the water and dissolve by heating, adding enough water afterwards to make up for evaporation.

The best remedy for the rose aphid is Paris green nicotine sulphate (a liquid which can be purchased in most seed stores) diluted at the rate of 1 part to 1,000 to 2,000 parts of water, with fish-oil soap or laundry soap added at the rate of 1 pound to 50 gallons of the spray mixture. The simplest way to prepare the spray in small quantities and secure satisfactory proportions of the ingredients is to mix 1 tablespoonful of the nicotine sulphate in, from 1 to 2 gallons of water and then add one-half ounce of laundry soap. One spraying is usually 100 per cent effective, but if the first application has not been thoroughly made, a second one may be necessary.

In order to prevent the possible development of mildew as a result of frequent spraying it is advisable to make the applications in the early morning so that the spray will dry off the plants promptly.

The spraying device to use depends on the amount of spraying necessary. A cheap atomizer such as can be bought in any seed store, is quite satisfactory for small plants and gardens. Good knapsack and barrel pumps are available for commercial growers.

THE CHESTNUT TREE

A sporting editor took his neighbor to see a ball game. The neighbor had never been interested in the game, and was witnessing his first big league game. The score was tied, two men were out, a runner was on third and Hans Wagner was at bat. A railway line passed near the grounds, and a freight train was making a great rumbling, but the fans were oblivious to everything but the crisis on the diamond. The suspense was terrible, and the fanatics in grand and bleachers scarcely breathed when the pitcher wound up to deliver the pellet. At this critical instant the sporting editor's neighbor suggested at the pitcher's elbow and emitted this "Look, Bill! Quick! Just see that train of coal cars. Didn't ever see one engine pulling so many cars? Gosh, I'm gonna count 'em."

**FALLS HEIR TO
A BATTLEFIELD**

New York, May 18.—Sam owns a battlefield. Sam is a waiter in Joe's restaurant on West Forty-first street, and he is going to remain a waiter there as long as the artists and writers and other revolutionists continue to patronize the establishment.

To own a battlefield is romantic, but not nearly so alluring as the delights of restaurant diplomacy, for which Sam is noted. The same diplomatic sense kept Sam rather secretive regarding his good fortune until last night. Then he admitted with a bland smile that he had inherited an estate worth about \$50,000 from his uncle, Capt. Franz von Desseidort of the Austrian army, who died recently from an illness resulting from wounds received in battle more than a year ago.

Sam was informed Monday by a Park Row lawyer that the estate of his uncle was his for the claiming, but he likewise received the hint that at present the Austrian Government was using it for military purposes without prejudice to his rights of inheritance. Like the diplomat that he was, Sam pondered over matters for a couple of days before divulging his secret lest he be hastily thrust into the maelstrom of war from which there might be no returning.

Last night he simply announced the fact of his inheritance—and continued to stand and wait.

Sam, who owns to the last name of Perlestein, began work at Joe's when he was 17 years old, and, despite the

fact that he could go abroad and claim so vast an estate as the \$50,000 battlefield, he will never leave, legacies or no legacies.

THE SWISS AND THE WAR

Swiss sympathies in the present war are largely based on racial affiliations, the German-speaking people of the confederation's northern cantons upholding the cause of the two Kaisers, while the inhabitants of the cantons where French and Italian are the common tongues are equally enthusiastic in their adherence to the Allies. Thus along the French and Italian borders of the little republic the visitor hears nothing but pro-Ally sentiments, and just the reverse is true in those sections of the country bordering on Germany and Austria.

This accounts for that fact that Americans returning from Switzerland express such diverse views as to the sentiments of the Swiss. In Switzerland every boy is "raised to be a soldier," the liability for active service extending from the seventeenth to the end of the fortieth year, with few exceptions other than physical disability and those engaged in certain occupations, who pay taxes in lieu of military service. Large forces of these citizen soldiers have patrolled all the borders of the mountain republic since the war began. Most of the soldiers along the German and Austrian borders are from French and Italian cantons, while the French and Italian boundaries are guarded by men principally from the German-speaking section. It has been alleged that the Swiss government now favors the Teutonic cause, and that it has received large consignments of guns from Germany, which have been distributed almost entirely among the German-speaking soldiers. Those allegations have met with an indignant denial from Swiss officials, who assert that Switzerland is determined to preserve its neutrality. Such a course would seem necessary, for to side with one group or the other would almost certainly mean an civil war against the rest of Switzerland as an independent nation.

**Liquor Traffic Is
More Terrible Than
War, Preacher Says**

Hartford, May 18.—"The one greatest issue before the American people today—more terrible than war," said Rev. Dr. G. W. Whitefield Simonson of Seymour, as chairman of the Prohibition state convention yesterday, "more important than finances and industries, because both are blighted by the liquor traffic; more necessary than 'preparedness' because our nation, cured of the lunacy of the liquor traffic would have clearness of brain and quickness of wit that would regenerate any crazy country that might strike us—the issue of prohibition is almost universally acknowledged to be of supreme importance to our national life."

Mr. Simonson also declared that the "good man" argument in politics is a delusion because the man is the creature of his party and must follow its lines. The prohibition party, he said, is a political necessity as it is "the issue and only means of political prohibition into effect."

The business before the convention today included the election of 14 delegates and their alternates to the national convention at St. Paul, the naming of Presidential electors and the choice of a new state committee.

The executive committee by counsel chosen were: Hartford—F. G. Platt, of New Britain; New Haven—Edward A. Richards of Orange; Fairfield—Theodore T. Phillips, of Bridgeport; New London—Jason L. Randall, of Groton; Windham—William P. Barstow, of Windham; Litchfield—

PARENTS, TAKE NOTICE--- Never Before a Sale of Boys' Suits Like This!

We've just purchased a manufacturer's entire accumulation, consisting of about one thousand suits intended to sell at \$4.50 to \$5.50. They comprise one, two and three sizes of a pattern only—if we had a full assortment of patterns and sizes, we would never have bought the lot at the price we paid. We'll refund the price to anybody who isn't satisfied after buying—for we will not have to urge customers to accept such values as these. Guaranteed \$4.50 and \$5.50 qualities—and the season's newest and most wanted models; SALE PRICE.....

\$2.95

We'll Give You Styles Just Like These Pictures

Included are six patterns with 2 pairs of pants; coats have stitched-on belts and 3 patch pockets.



THE FABRICS AND PATTERNS

Many of the materials are fine all wool weaves; some are slightly mixed with cotton—all are neat and stylish patterns of guaranteed fast colors and guaranteed to wear; light and medium weights for Spring and Summer; splendid variety of patterns—checks, stripes, plain colors and mixtures in light and dark shades. Fabrics and patterns that are not only stylish and desirable, but serviceable, as well. Come and see for yourself. Sizes 6 to 17 years.

THESE SUITS ON DISPLAY IN OUR WINDOWS



MODELS AND TAILORING

Bulgarian Norfolks with the new "pinch back" effect; also the popular and dressy patch pockets; some have the three-piece belts so that coat can be worn with or without belt. Every garment is thoroughly tailored and guaranteed to fit perfectly in every respect; pants are full cut and roomy and carefully finished; smart and dressy models that give the young fellows a manish and aristocratic appearance. 6 to 17 years.

GUARANTEED SAVINGS OF \$1.50 TO \$2.50



One Thousand Patterns In Men's Suits

Every Suit representing the limit of value—values showing just why the same customers come to the Surprise Store season after season.

If You Have Been Paying \$15
These Suits

at **\$10.00**

Will You Save Five Dollars

And you will have all the style and quality that fifteen dollars will buy anywhere. Take a look at them in our windows—and see if you don't think they are remarkable suits for the money.

Patch pocket models, the new "pinch back" model, close fitting models, and staple styles for men of quiet tastes; pure worsted and fast-color blue serge, the smart Glen Urquhart plaids, tarian checks, stripes, shepherd checks, grays, browns and fancy mixtures.

Men's Suits, \$12.50

You will recognize in these the same excellence the custom tailor and other stores give you at \$17.50—and you'll see nearly twice the assortment here. Every fabric is guaranteed all wool and fast color—and included are all the new and popular patterns. Patch pocket models, the "pinch back" style, and the staples are all here, too.



If You Prefer \$20 Grades
These Suits

at **\$15.00**

Will Appeal to You Instantly

As a matter of fact, some of the fabrics in this line are better than those in many twenty-dollar suits—and all of them are just as good. Rich all wool suitings in choice weaves of the most recent design. Every garment hand-tailored throughout and finished in the custom-tailor style; guaranteed to fit and hang perfectly—and hold their shape; all the new models, including the smart "pinch back" model, patch pocket styles and the staple designs; fine blue serge, fancy blues, Glen Urquhart, Tartans, stripes, checks, mixtures.

Men's Suits, \$17.50

These represent one of our choicest lines and consist of garments of the most select character, as well as the finest imported and domestic all wool fabrics; patterns and weaves that will appeal to men of all classes—and especially those accustomed to paying up to \$25 and \$28 for their suits; every garment hand-made throughout and designed in the most popular style.

MEN'S SUMMER FURNISHINGS

Men's Shirts, 85c

The usual \$1 and \$1.25 grades; all coat style with soft French cuffs; made of soft, rich pongee and other Summer shirtings; full cut; well made; guaranteed fast colors; latest Summer patterns; all sizes.

Union Suits, \$1

The finest value of its kind in the city; light and medium weight garments of splendid cotton rib; ankle or knee length legs; long or short sleeves; some with drop seat and closed crotch; perfect in every respect.

Underwear, 39c

Men's shirts and drawers of superfine French balbrigan; drawers have double seats, strap back and suspender tapes; shirts have short sleeves.



STRAW HATS-- ALL KINDS

Giving you the Season's leaders in braids and shapes—at Surprise Store prices, which are 50c to 75c lower than the same grades can be bought for elsewhere.

at **\$1.50**

Straw Hats of the Usual \$2 and \$2.50
Kinds

Men, see these hats before you make a selection anywhere. We don't ask you to buy one—simply to see the styles, the qualities—and the assortments we show at one-fifth. We promise you almost any of the new shapes, including the new pencil curl, rough and plain straws, as well as the new Porto Ricans, and others.

at **\$1.00**

Hats for Which You Usually Pay \$1.50

You'll buy one of these hats—just as sure as you see the styles; for no man will pay \$1.50 elsewhere for a grade that he can buy here for one dollar. And we promise you the same shapes, brims and crowns selling everywhere at \$1.50. Softs, splits, sennets, set brims and rough styles, etc.

Store
Open
Saturday
Evening

The
Surprise Store

1119-1123
MAIN
STREET
SECURITY
BUILDING

Eugene L. Richards, of Litchfield; Middlesex—Arthur W. Chaffee, of East Haddam; Tolland—John R. Parkhurst, of Stafford.

**OLD HARNESS SHOP
BUILDING TO GIVE
WAY TO LODGINGS**

The old Pendleton Harness shop building at 230 State street, more recently known as the Nash building, is being converted into a large lodging hotel. When completed, under the management of James E. Bishop, the building will accommodate about 300 guests. There will be a restaurant on the ground floor.

In order to make the present improvements about 30 families were notified to move out of the big block, which is just above Broad street. The Pendleton harness shop was one of the older Bridgeport industries,

having been begun in the 50's. Later the building is said to have reverted to the Nash estate.

RAISE \$2,500,000 FOR PENSIONS.

Bishop William Lawrence, of Massachusetts, announces the receipt of pledges for \$2,500,000, one-half of the \$5,000,000 which must be in hand as a reserve fund to start the plan to pension the retiring clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The campaign to raise this money constitutes the largest single enterprise ever undertaken by the Episcopal Church. It was formally started on March 1, and it will continue for one year. It is expected that on March 1, 1917, the full reserve fund will have been subscribed, and the scheme will then be put into effect. Some 712 clergymen will then be eligible for immediate retirement. The plan contemplates that each of the 5,800 clergy in the church will

be eligible for retirement at sixty-eight years of age upon a minimum annuity of \$600 a year. The actual amount will be ascertained by multiplying the number of years of service by one and one-quarter per cent. of the average annual salary received.

**Heart Beat Photos
Used In Tests of
England's Recruits**

London, May 18.—Photographs of the heart beats of recruits for the British army now form part of a new physical examination adopted by the military authorities. These are being made in a London hospital where men whose hearts vary in the least from normal are put through a series of tests by some of the greatest specialists in heart complaints in England. The new method is said to obviate the danger of accepting as recruits men

whose hearts are not sound enough to stand the rigors of soldierly.

"Please run up those stairs to the roof and back," the recruit is told by one of the medical examiners.

On his return to the ground floor his pulse rate, breathing rate, and blood pressure are taken and compared with the pulse rate, etc., obtained before the candidate went stair-climbing. After a rest of three minutes the pulse and blood pressure are again measured.

The knowledge of the general condition of the heart obtained by these and the other routine methods of heart examinations is not enough, however, and the candidate is next taken into the electro-cardiograph room. Here he sits with one bare foot and his two hands in separate basins of water. Wires lead from the basins to a complicated electrical apparatus, which, in a word, photographs on a moving sensitized film the electrical currents generated by the different chambers of the heart in beating.